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# The Evening Star. Pages 17-32.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1903-THIRTY-TWO PAGES.

An evening newspaper appeals to a man or woman in his or her best mood. It is a recreation to be enjoyed when it can be enjoyed.



#### This Elegant Corner House, 1601 31st Street N. W.,

'At a sacrifice price; offered for \$15,000; can be bought for less. A very delightful location, surrounded by fine and costly homes, many occupied by repre-centative retired and business men, bankers, etc.; high and healthy, cool in summer, not closed sentative retired and business men, bankers, etc.; high and healthy, cool in summer, not closed in by rows of houses.

The house alone cost to build \$18,000. Well built for a home, nearly new, and modern; near Metropolitan car line; a large and attractive brown-stone and red brick dwelling; contains parlor, reception hall, with handsome panel oak ceiling; dining room, sitting room, 7 sleeping rooms, 2 tiled baths, ATTIC, 3 pantries, store room, laundry; steam heat. A large lot, fronts about 80 feet on one street and 50 feet on another. House has front and side entrance. Investigate this. Such a property could not be duplicated under \$25,000. A most desirable home for a business man, physician or government official.

Apply for permit to inspect. MOORE & HILL (Inc.), 717 14th St. N. W.

#### —"A GRAND PLACE TO LIVE— -A SPLENDID HOME TO LIVE IN"-AN EXTREMELY LOW PRICE.

business enterprise, has decided to offer them at a price so low that they should sell at once. HE WILL ACCEPT A PRICE THAT HE HAS REFUSED MANY TIMES. For homes or investments their equal has probably never been offered in this city. Were it not for the fact that he purchased the ground years ago, when it was worth one-quarter what it is now. and that he paid spot cash for all materials, the houses could not be sold within \$2,000 each

\$6.750 and \$7,500.



#### 2610-14-16-18-22-24-26 University Place, COLUMBIA HEIGHTS. AN IDEAL SPOT FOR A REFINED HOME.

DESCRIPTION.

Handsome fronts of red and Roman brick, stone trimmings, stone porch and steps.

1st floor—Large parlor, an exceptionally large reception hall, dining room, pantry and kitchen.

2d floor—4 bed rooms and fine tiled bath; porcelain tub, expensive plumbing.

3d floor—2 beautiful bedchambers, extra large closets; celiar under entire house; front and rear stairways; 2-story rear porches; entire house decorated to suit taste of purchaser.

A select street, one square west of 14th, near the residence of Justice Harlan, and many fine homes occupied by high government officials and prominent business men. HIGH, HEALTHY, CONVENIENT. Near schools, store and churches. A LOCATION FREE OF MALARIA. A delightful spot winter and summer. Lots eighteen (18) feet wide, 140 deep, to alley. WIDE PARKING, solld ground, concrete street, cement sidewalk. LOOK AT THEM. IF YOU HAVE ALREADY SEEN THEM, TAKE ANOTHER LOOK. WE KNOW YOU'LL LIKE THEM. IF YOU'RE WISE, YOU'LL BUY ONE.

STONE & FAIRFAX.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS,

LOCATION.

# WANTED-OLD PIANOS REAL ESTATE GOSSIP

A Washington Piano Firm That is Very Anxious to Secure Old Square Pianos.

Owners of Old Pianos Liberally Remunerated for Apparently Useless Instruments.

There are lots of people who wish to get rid of their old square pianos, but it is somewhat of a lovelty to find a piano firm that is actually anxous to secure them. The Bradbury Plano Co. of 1225 Pa. ave. bas its agents out all over Washington looking for second-hand square planes, for which they will make a most liberal allowance. If you have a piano, either an upright or square which has outworn its usefulness, simply communicate with this firm, and one of their agents will call, appraise the value of your instrument and give you a due bill in exchange for it equivalent to cash in the purchase of a new upright plano, moving the old plane to the Bradbury Warerooms free of charge. You will perhaps wonder what this firm will do with the old planes. They can put them to good use. After having them thoroughly overhauled at the Bradbury Factory in New York they are shipped to the small country towns, where they are in great demand and bring good prices. This explains why they can give such liberal renuneration for planes that are practically of no ralue to their owners.

Those who desire a new upright piano at a barain price should not fall to visit the stock-taking sale of the Bradbury company, at which splendid planes are being sacrificed as low as \$160, \$195, \$225-all of which are worth at least \$350 or \$400.

#### "THE NAME IS EVERYTHING." Esterbrook guarantee of its excellence Counselor's No. 688. Will please all who like a stub pen. Try it-

Over 150 po varieties of 688 to suit other styles every pur pose. All stationers have them. Accept no V substitute.

THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO. Jorks, Camden, N. J. 26 John Street, N. Y.

## White Ribbon Remedy.

No taste. No odor. Can be given in glass of water, tea or coffee without patient's knowledge. White Ribbon Remedy will cure or destroy the liseases appetite for alcoholic stimulants, whether he patient is a confirmed inebriate, a "tippler," octal drinker or drunkard. Impossible for anyme to have an appetite for alcoholic liquors after ising White Ribbon Remedy. White Ribbon Remedy. ORSED BY MEMBERS OF W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Moore, press superintendent of Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Ventura, California, writes: "I have tested White Ribbon Remedy on very obstinate drunkards, and the cures have been many. In many cases the Remedy was given secretly. I cheerfully recommend and indorse White Ribbon Remedy. Members of our Union are delighted to find an economical treatment to aid us in our temperance work." lighted to find an economical treatment to aid us in our temperance work."
Druggists or by mail, \$1. Trial package free by writing MRS. A. M. TOWNSEND (FOR YEARS SECRETARY OF A WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION), 218 TREMONT ST., BOSTON, MASS. Sold it Washington at Stevens' Pharmacy, 9th st. and Pa. ave.

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REAL ESTATE NEWS.

A lively city like ours offers to the Real Estate investor the largest returns on his money of any other investment. We have on our books a number of properties which will greatly enhance in value in a few years. If you will call we will point them out to you with pleasure.

HOMES. INVESTMENTS. BUSINESS PROPERTY. VACANT GROUND.

MOORE & HILL (Inc.), 717 14th St. N.W. -

#### French Vintage in 1902. From the London Times.

The details as to the French vintage will not be ready before the middle of January, but the Bulletin de Statistique, published by the ministry of France, gives the total yield as being 898,721,795 gallons, or 405,-457,267 less than last year and 62,940,150 gallons below the average of the last ten years. If to this total are added the quantitles of wine made in Algeria, Tunis and Corsica, the total general will be found to reach 990,000,000 gallons. The departments in which the decrease is most marked are the Herault, 59,895,715 gallons; the Gironde, 32,578,965 gallons; the Saone-et-Loire, 27,-550,575 gallons; the Gard, 22,647,370 gallons; EXCLUSIVE AGENTS,

806=808 F Street N:W.

TWO 'PHONES-MAIN \{ \frac{3155}{689}}.

1t

Unintellectual Aristocracy.

Prom the London Ladies' Field.

The French aristocrats before the revolution were not conspicuous for morality, but they were probably the most highly divilized, witty and intellectual aristocracy its was for 500 or sometimes 1,000 guineas a side. At every cock fight there was a stead of last year's wines, and has induced many vineyard proprietors to let their vines go. According to the estimate forwarded from each department, the volation took place some years ago, and the Indre-et-Loire, id. 527,825 gallons, and the Indre-et-Loire, id. 689, id. 6389,900 gallons; the Pyrenees Orientales, 16,527,825 gallons, and the Indre-et-Loire, id. 63,527,825 gallons, the portion per late of the falling off in the crop is attributed by the Bulletin de Statistique to the unfavor-able weather during the normal development of the falling off in the crop is attributed by the Bulletin de Statisti the Cote d'Or, 18,024,570 gallons; the Aude,

## Additions to the Number of Fine Residences.

BUSINESS SECTION

PROBLEM IN REGARD TO DOWN. TOWN CHURCHES.

Building Record of Last Year Likely to Be Equaled by That of Com-

Another handsome home is to be added to the number that now adorn the block on Massachusetts avenue between 17th and 18th streets. Mr. James M. Green intends during the coming season to build a home for himself on the site recently purchased by him on the north side, about midway in the block. The frontage of over thirty-one feet will give the architect, Mr. Appleton P. Clark, an opportunity for effects both in the exterior design and in the interior arrangement not usually possible in a city home. The type of architecture selected is the modern French renaissance, which will be worked out in light stone and gray brick. In addition to the three stories there will be an attic story, which will be marked at the cornice line by a balustrade. A bay window will extend to the third story. The arrangement of the interior will give a drawing room, a parlor and a dining room on the first floor, and a library and two chambers on the second floor. Across the avenue from the site of Mr. Green's proposed house is the large lot which is the property of Mr. Clarence Moore, and where, it is said, he intends to erect a handsome house for his own use. On the same side of the street, but farther to the east, is the Minot Jones house, which was recently sold, while at the southwest corner of the avenue and 17th street is the property lately acquired and where a fine

#### property lately acquired and where a fine residence is to be put up for Dr. Loren B. Mr. Gale's Residence.

Mr. Clark has also prepared the plans for the house which is now being built for Mr. Thos. M. Gale. The location is on S street about on a line with 23d street, if that thoroughfare were opened, and adjoining the site selected for the proposed French lega-tion building. The lot has the unusual di-mension of 100 feet front. The house will not occupy the entire frontage, but only about sixty feet. Still this space will afford many facilities for an interior arrangement of a character that is rarely found in a city home. The treatment of the exterior will

#### Down-Town Churches.

A few days ago a rumor gained circulation which aroused some attention in real estate circles. It related to the sale of church property in what is now a business section of the city. During the past few years, since the expansion of business throughout the area between 7th street and 15th street and north of Pennsylvania avenue has been going on, there has been more or less gossip in regard to the probable changes in the uses of church holdings within that section. It has come to be recognized that these organizations, in relation to the location of the homes of the members, have become what are known as

down-town churches.
In other words, the people have gone away from the immediate locality of these places of worship as the residence section has changed with the growth and develop-ment of the city. In the case of this city there has been a steady growth outward and away from what is now looked upon as the central portion of the city. While to a large extent the people have deserted this locality, yet this is only true in part. What has taken place is a shifting of the residents. That section of the city and its surroundings has perhaps a denser population than any other. It is probably due to tion than any other. It is probably due to this fact that a larger number of the churches have not joined their former attendants in the westward drift.

## The People Have Changed.

It is thought by some that it is not merely the change that has taken place in the immediate surroundings of the churches, so that instead of residences solely there is a large proportion of business places, which suggests thoughts of changing the sites of the buildings, but the transforma-tions in the personnel of the congregations themselves. The supporters of the churches have either died or removed at such a distance from the church edifices that they find it no longer possible to attend, and so they have changed their church relations, It is the experience of some of the down-town churches that while the attendance keeps up, the contributions fall off and there is no corresponding decrease in the

This is the problem of the down-town church today. How to get the necessary support from the people who attend the services and enjoy the advantages of the church association. In the majority of cases the newcomers have smaller incomes than have those whose places they have taken, and so their confributions are not as large. Then, too, it is pointed out that for one reason and another such congrega-tions are too apt to drift practically into

#### the condition of mission stations. No Change for the Present.

It is said by those interested in the management of some of the churches in the section referred to that the surrounding population is of sufficient density to warrant churches in about the same location that most if not all of them occupy at this time, and that if the people who avail them-selves of these privileges are willing to give financial support there will be no question about most of them staying where question about most of them staying where they are. A movement is on foot in one of the churches to secure an endowment fund in order to be preserted for the time which is apparently drawing near when the present financial supporters will have passed away and their places be taken by those who are unable to give largely.

It is, of course, impossible to predict what would happen under the influence of offers of high prices in individual cases, but it may be said in general that there is a growing feeling on the part of the church managers that they have a duty to perform in that locality, and that they are going to stay there, providing, of course, they are sustained by the people.

Active Building Operations.

Active Building Operations. Building operations in the principal cities

of the country for 1902 show an exceedingly satisfactory gain over those for the preceding year, according to special reports to Construction News. They were particularly good in spots where it might least be expected, and were weak in sections where it might be thought they would be strong. Carefully compiled statistics show that in twenty of the leading cities of the country the amount expended in new buildings shows an increase of only 3 per cent on the record for 1901. This increase is not nearly so large as in former years, but when one takes into consideration the intense activity that has characterized the past three of four years one would naturally expect something of a reaction from the figures as established during that period. The magnitude of the building during the past few years in this ing year, according to special reports to

## 42 124.21 41 /25.46 40 126.71 39 127.96 38 129.22 ₹ 37 123.47 135.41 148.60

44 121.71

43 122.96

# A SACRIFICE.

The above property, situated in one of the best locations on the heights of Washington,

# MUST BE SOLD.

It is near the residence of Senator Henderson and many fine improvements. Land in the same block has sold for 85 cents per foot and within 100 yards is selling for \$1.50.

95,000 FEET,

To be sold separately or as a whole at

E

# 40 CENTS PER FT.

## GEO. W. LINKINS, Agt., 800 19th St.N.W.

year, it will be recalled, was 74 per cent as against a loss of 29.20 per cent in 1900, this being due chiefly to labor troubles; the year 1899 showed a gain of 41 per cent. In the list of twenty cities of which the statistics are given Washington stands seventh with a total expenditure in building operations for 1902 of \$10,343,983, as compared with

\$7,627,453 for the previous year.

It is significant that in the figures for 1902 only seven out of twenty cities show a loss for the year, and that is really very small. The most startling, perhaps, is the decrease in building operations in New York city as compared with the marked increase in Chicago, during the past year. In New York, including the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, permits were taken out in 1902 for the construction of 4,203 buildings, to for the construction of 4,203 buildings, to cost \$95,969,693, against 4,107, involving a cost of \$116,800,595, in 1901, a decrease in cost of 18 per cent, while in Chicago permits were taken out for 6,074 buildings, involving an expenditure of \$48,070,390, against 6,035, involving a cost of \$34,911,775, an increase of 35 per cent. Atlanta shows a decrease of 31 per cent; St. Paul, 22; Indianapolis, 20; Minneapolis, 5; Philadelphia and St. Louis, each 3 per cent. Notable increases were in the cities of Los Notable increases were in the cities of Los Angeles, which shows a gain of 118 per cent; Allegheny, 46; Cincinnati, 33; Washington, 36; Denver, 17; Milwaukee, 12, and

San Francisco, 11 per cent.

It is interesting to note that correspondence with men who are best informed in the various cities represented indicates that building operations for 1903 will be upon an exceedingly satisfactory basis, and if present expectations are realized, the gain will be considerably beyond that of 1902. It is to be expected that new fields of construction, both so far as locality and class of building is concerned, will develop from time to time, and that will afford equally active and lucrative fields for operation.

## Some New Houses.

Seven three-story houses are being erected by L. E. Breuneinger at the northeast corner of 13th and Princeton streets. They are to contain ten rooms, will be heated by steam and will have two bath rooms. He is also building four houses on the east side of 13th street between Dartmouth and Ken-

## BIRTHPLACE OF LIBERTY.

#### Spots in New England That Abound in Interest. From Harper's Magazine.

If the most sacred buildings in Boston and Philadelphia are properly rivals in claiming the title of the Cradle of Liberty then here in the Champlain Valley of Vermont is surely the scene of its birth. From this eyrie Rochester Mountain one may see the great "lake that is the gate to the country," as the Indians named Lake Champlain; one may see the Otter up which the paint-smeared savages crept to make their murderous attacks deep in Connecticut and Massachusetts; one may scan where Ticonderoga lies in shameful abandonment, the spot where Champlain fought the red men of 293 years ago, where the French built their most important fort in the chain that ran from Montreal to New Orleans; where Amherst took it from them; where our dashing friend and leader, young Lord Howe, fell and was secretly buried.

It required but little imagination for the mind's eye to see the path that Ethan Allen mind's eye to see the path that Ethan Allen and his band took to gain, at this fortress, our first great victory in the revolutionary war. From where the church spires marked the seats of Rutland, Pittsford, Brandon, Whiting, Castleton and Middlebury, one fancied he might almost see again the tall, rugged "mountain boys" stalked the trails to the rendezvous with Allen at Shoreham newly noted now as the birthplace of Levi P. Morton.

All of these villages are prosperous and All of these villages are prosperous and beautiful places today—the summer resorts of well-to-do folk from a score of distant cities. Even the edge of the rich valley, where the lake waters lap the Vermont shore, now shows the beginning of a movement to stud the lakeside and the islands in the lake with fine summer hotels and palatial mansions set in great estates.

WHO GO MAD FIRST?

Effect of Profession and Marriage on Sanity, According to Statistics. From the London Express.

leaves are ivy shaped and translucent and the blossom tubelike, some two inches long and flaring on the face. White, pink and purple are the commonest colors. This plant is particularly hardy, resisting even light frosts. The Kenilworth ivy, with its tiny leaves and dainty blossoms, is always in order, making an attractive covering In every 10,000 of the population there are 33.55 lunatics; or, to put it another way, for the large pots of other plants. Two or three seedlings of this placed about the one in every 298 is insane. The proportion has steadily increased since 1859, when it was 18.67 per 10,000, or one in every 536 persons. But this increase is more apparent than real, being due in a great measure to the better provision for regis-New Process Using Paper Instead of tration of pauper lunatics. There were, according to the fifty-sixth report of the commissioners in lunacy, published recent-From the London Times. ly, 110,713 lunatics in England and Wales on the first of January, 1902, being 2,769 more than on the same day in 1901. The Shepherd gave a demonstration of a new process of producing three-color photoaverage annual increase for the last five graphs on paper instead of on glass, as has years has been 2,270, so that last year's inbeen chiefly done hitherto. Thus far nearly

crease was at an accelerated rate. Below the age of thirty-four years male unatics preponderate over females, but after that age the females are more numer ous in every group. Indeed, taking the total number of lunatics, the females exceed the males. Taking 200 lunatics, 91 would be males and 109 females, the proportion being as nearly as possible five males to every six females. The profession or occupation would seem to have a great effect upon one's chances of becom-ing insane. The following table, compiled cured from negatives taken with blue and red screens respectively, and, being produced on transparent film, can be laid one upon the other, and the trichromatic effect from the 1891 census figures, shows the most "dangerous" occupations in this respect, the proportions being made upon the basis of 10,000 of the population:

Female woolstaplers, etc..... Chimney sweeps...... 1.68

Physicians and male civil servants follow very closely on the above, but at the other end of the table one is not surprised to see government employes leading: Government workmen.....

Female civil servants..... 2.3 Female hatmakers (not straw).......... 3.2 ers ...... 5.

Miners 5.1
Farmers, etc. 5.1
Architects and surveyors 6.6 Other "safe" vocations would seem to be laundry workers, mill workers generally, laborers of all kinds, matmakers, book-sellers, butchers and editors, authors and journalists; while others not mentioned strike a comfortable mean. It is strange to observe that the proportion of lunatics among every 10,000 Established Church clergymen is 12.4, against 6.8 among Dissenting ministers and Roman Catholic priests. The old phrase "single blessedness" is disproved in startling fashion by the fact brought out in this return that at a marriageable age the proportion of lunatics. marriageable age the proportion of lunatic single persons very greatly exceeds that of married persons. The proportion is about 26 per cent single to only 8 or 9 per cent married. The greatest contrast is shown between the ages of thirty-five and

#### A Bit of Green. From the New York Tribune

"A bit of green" for the living room in has a wonderfully transforming effect. The most simply furnished room looks livable with the addition of a growing plant. Among vines that lend themselves easily to this treatment the manettia is perhaps the most desirable. It grows freely and twines about any sort of support, even itself, if nothing else offers. The pairs of little tube-shaped blossoms, scarlet and lemon yellow, show in cheery contrast with the masses of dark glossy green leaves. It is a "companionable," homelike sort of plant, and deserves the epithet of sort of plant, and deserves the epithet of "amiable" given it by one grower. "I never have rubber plants," said this home keeper. "They are easy to care for and make a good showing, but they are such stolid, unsympathetic things. I like companion-able plants." The manettla vine blooms steadily all through the winter. It is best when kept in a small pot, and needs little attention besides water and a weekly dose of liquid fertilizer.

rom Country Life. The year that is passing has been pecutist. It has been tantalizing, for the beau-

#### That old saw about a woman never being able to hit anything is evidently in need of

From the Kennebec Journal.

being filed. Otherwise, how can we account for the 125 deer shipped through Bangor this fall killed by women hunters? There were about 5,000 deer in all shipped through that city, and in proportion to their numbers the women hunters probably brought out more game than the men. The fair sex seems to find it easier to alm a rifle than to throw a stone, but some of the guides look very wise and discreetly refuse to be inter-viewed when the subject of these women

roots of each plant will soon hide all pots

and boxes under a wealth of virile growth.

THREE-COLOR PHOTOGRAPHY.

At the London Camera Club Mr. Sanger

all the three-color processes brought for-

ward are merely modifications of that pro-

posed, and, indeed, practiced long ago by

Ducos du Hauron, in which three negatives

are made through three-colored screens, and

these are successively printed, each in the

color complimentary to that of its screen,

and superimposed. Thus, the negative taken

behind a green screen would be printed in

produced. The extreme delicacy of the films and the difficulty of getting the three

images in exact register have proved a serious obstacle until the improved Lumiere

process introduced thin sheets of talc as the supports for the colored prints. The chief

point of divergence in the process now shown by Mr. Sanger Shepherd is that the

three successive images are actual printings in pigment instead of being superimposed films. The same triplet of negatives is re-

quired, and these are dyed the three primary colors. The paper to be printed on is prepared by thinly coating with gelatine, and with this gelatinized surface the red-

dyed negative is first brought in contact. In the course of a few minutes the dyed film

parts with its coloring matter, which, by a principle familiar to colletypers and others,

filters out into the freshly presented gela-tine, and the yellow and blue are afterward

printed in the same way. Credit may be given to Mr. Sanger Shepherd for having

thus thought of applying to trichromatic printing a method which long ago was used in monochrome, but the difficulties, which further experimenting may remove, but which at present would seem to exist, are that given exact registration of the three

that, given exact registration of the three

successive negatives, it is not clear how a blurring due to the lateral spreading of the

color as it is taken up by the gelatinized paper can be prevented, and, as the amount

or duration of each printing is controlled by the judgment or taste of the operator, no

reliance can be placed on securing the pre-cise relative proportions of the three colors requisite for producing, even approximately, the entire range of natural color; nor is it

explained how, should the process be em-ployed commercially, uniformity among any number of copies is to be secured.

Women Can Shoot.

## Tantalized Artists.

liarly disappointing for the landscape ar-"That is a very cute little purse," said when kept in a small pot, and needs little attention besides water and a weekly dose at this of the foliage have been unually attention besides water and a weekly dose of liquid fertilizer.

The manraudia vine is another dainty plant for house culture, especially for hanging baskets and bracket jars. The sible.